

Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)), are hereby replaced by 2 other maps relating to those units entitled "Coastal Barrier Resources System Cape Fear Unit, NC-07P" and dated February 18, 2003.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall keep the maps referred to in subsection (a) on file and available for inspection in accordance with the provisions of section 4(b) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(b)).

CONGRATULATING SHIRIN EBADI FOR WINNING THE 2003 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 244, and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 244) congratulating Shirin Ebadi for winning the 2003 Nobel Peace Prize and commending her for her lifetime of work to promote democracy and human rights.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 244) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 244

Whereas Shirin Ebadi is the winner of the 2003 Nobel Peace Prize;

Whereas Shirin Ebadi has fought to support basic human rights in Iran through her work as a lawyer, judge, lecturer, writer, and activist;

Whereas Shirin Ebadi believes that conflict should be resolved peacefully through dialogue and mutual understanding;

Whereas Shirin Ebadi supports democracy and democratic elections and has defended those who have been attacked for exercising their freedom of speech;

Whereas Shirin Ebadi argues for an interpretation of Islamic law that is in harmony with democracy and vital human rights such as equality before the law, freedom of religion, and freedom of speech;

Whereas Shirin Ebadi has been a leader in promoting the human rights of women and girls; and

Whereas Shirin Ebadi has been arrested numerous times for her courageous defense of basic human rights and democratic ideals, sacrificing her own freedom for the freedom of others: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Shirin Ebadi for winning the 2003 Nobel Peace Prize; and

(2) commends Shirin Ebadi for her lifetime of work to promote democracy and human rights.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2003

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 350, H.J. Res. 63.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 63) to approve the "Compact of Free Association, as amended between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia," and the "Compact of Free Association, as amended between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands," and otherwise to amend Public Law 99-239, and to appropriate for the purposes of amended Public Law 99-239 for fiscal years ending on or before September 30, 2023, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise today to support passage of H.J. Res. 63, legislation to approve and extend the Compacts of Free Association between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia, FSM, and the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, RMI. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources with jurisdiction over these islands, I am pleased that we are ready to pass this legislative package. We have made great progress in a short amount of time. The administration did not transmit the joint resolution to the Senate until July 14, 2003, and the original Compact expired on September 30. Since that time, we have been on an extension. However, in just over 3 months, Congress has completed its work and is now poised to enact the agreements that will govern our mutually beneficial relationship for the next 20 years.

The legislation now before the Senate encompasses a broad array of important policy issues, including funding, education, labor, disaster assistance, and immigration matters. Consequently, a number of committees have assisted the Energy and Natural Resources Committee in reaching this bipartisan agreement. For helping us resolve these numerous issues, I would like to thank Budget Committee Chairman NICKLES and Ranking Member Senator CONRAD; Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee Chairman GREGG and Ranking Member Senator KENNEDY; Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman SPECTER and Ranking Member Senator HARKIN; and Environment and Public Works Committee Chairman INHOFE and Ranking member Senator JEFFORDS. Thanks also to the staff from these committees for their assistance.

I must of course express my appreciation to the members of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. In particular, I would like to commend the leadership, provided by

Senator BINGAMAN, the ranking member of the committee and Senator CRAIG, chair of the Public Lands and Forests Subcommittee. A special thanks to Senator AKAKA, a great friend and voice for the islands. The committee is grateful for his assistance in this effort. Finally, I would like to thank Kellie Donnelly and Allen Stayman of the committee staff for their hard work and dedication throughout this process.

Enactment of the amended Compacts will continue a remarkable relationship first forged after World War II. It is important to remember that these islands were occupied by Japan and experienced some of the bloodiest fighting during World War II. After the war, the islands were placed under the United Nations' trusteeship system. The United States served as U.N. trustee and in that capacity, aided the islands' transition into self-governing nations, freely associated with the United States. With the ratification of the original Compact of Free Association in 1986, a unique relationship with these islands was formed.

The Compact of Free Association has guided our Nation's relationship with the FSM and RMI for the past 17 years. Most would agree that the original Compact has been a success. Indeed, the Compact has achieved its goals of, 1, establishing full self-governance for the islands and ending the U.N. trusteeship; and 2, securing our mutual defense interests. One final goal remains, to assist Micronesia and the Marshall Islands in their efforts to advance economic self-sufficiency. The amended Compacts aim to achieve this goal.

The amended Compacts also seek to improve upon the original. After nearly 20 years of free association, the United States has learned a great deal and has identified areas in need of improvement. The legislation now before us continues U.S. economic assistance and each nation, including the United States, has increased oversight and accountability responsibilities via the Joint Economic Management Committees that have been established.

In order to realize the goal of economic self-reliance for the islands, the amended Compacts establish and capitalize trust funds for the FSM and RMI, respectively. Properly managed, the trust funds will provide an ongoing source of revenue when annual payments by the United States end in 2023.

H.J. Res. 63 further provides annual funding to address the migration impacts to neighboring Hawaii, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. In the wake of September 11, the Compacts' immigration provisions have been strengthened. In addition, funding is provided for food importation programs and judicial training.

Importantly, the amended Compacts maintain our Nation's defense rights in the western Pacific. It should be noted that the FSM and RMI have proven to be two of our country's most steadfast